

# MON

**MORALIST.** *n. f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison.*

**MORALITY.** *n. f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.

The system of *moralité*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift's Miscel.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *moralité*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *moralité* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

**TO MORALIZE.** *v. a.* [*moraliser*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shakespeare.*

—O yes, into a thousand similes. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung, And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song. *Prior.*

**TO MORALIZE.** *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

**MORALIZER.** *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

**MORALLY.** *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Ayerbury's Sermons.*

**MORALS.** *n. f.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to show:

'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;

In all you speak, let truth and candor shine. *Pope.*

**MORA'SS.** *n. f.* [*mayais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landchapes point out the fairest and moist fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *mora'sses* of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *mora'ss*

Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness

Pick your nice way. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 480.*

**MORBID.** *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

**MORBUIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

**MORBUICAL.** *n. f.* [*morbus* and *ficus*, Lat. *morbusque*, Fr.]

**MORBUICK.** *n. f.* Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbuick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbuick* matter. *Arbutnot.*

**MORBOSE.** *n. f.* [*morbosus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malpighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

**MORBO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbo'sities* in individuals. *Brown.*

# MON

**MORDACIOUS.** *adj.* *mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

**MORDACITY.** *n. f.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacitè*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

**MORDICANT.** *n. f.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

**MORDICATION.** *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesenteric veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 37.*

**MORE.** *adj.* [mape, Saxon, the comparative of *some* or *great*.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shaksp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen. xxxvi. 7.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod. v. 9.*

2. Greater. Now out of use.

The *more* part advised to depart. *AAs xxvi. 12.*

**MORE.** *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen. xxix. 30.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 601.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains.

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,

The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,

To take the indispos'd and sickly fit

For the found man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler, No. 83.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more*! Oh, setting fun!

As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,

So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakespeare.*

**MORE.** *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with the before *more*, should be placed here.

These kind of knaves in this plainness

Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends

Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shakespeare's E. Lear.*

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;

And my *more* having would be as a fauce

To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryd.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,

When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Lake.*

2. Greater thing; or other thing.

They, who so late a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Lake.*

3. Second time; longer time.

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in some cases, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen. viii.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd, he shall be aided,

Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!

Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walsh.*

# MOR

**MOR'E.L.** *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *morel* is a plant, of which there are several species: one sort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkish white colour and stringy; its stalk, which is full of pith, rises to the height of a foot and an half, of a greenish cast and angular form, divided into several branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkish green and shining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an inch and an half: each flower is white, of a single leaf, cut in form of a basin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a star: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. There is a sort of *morel* that has a red fruit; and likewise another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *morels* in strong ragoufts are found, And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. A kind of cherry.

*Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

**MOR'ELAND.** *n. f.* [*morlano*, Saxon; *more*, a mountain, and *land*.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*.

**MORRO'VER.** *n. f.* [*more* and *ever*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

*Moreover*, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakespeare.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,

That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakespeare.*

*Moreover* by them is thy servant warned. *Psal. xix. 11.*

**MORCLA'VE.** *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ains. Glaive and morie*, French, and *glay mör*, Erse, a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

**MOR'GEROUS.** *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

**MOR'ION.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a calque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuirass of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Pollif'd feel that cast the view aside,

And crested *morion* with their plummy pride. *Dryden.*

**MORISCO.** *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,

Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shak. Henry VI.*

**MOR'KIN.** *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

**MOR'LING.** *n. f.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a *MOR'LING*. } dead sheep. *Ains.*

**MOR'MO.** *n. f.* [*μωμος*.] Bugbear; false terror.

**MORN.** *n. f.* [*maene*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,

Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,

Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,

As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf

To his grand sea. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden beds,

Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*.

Friendship shall fill thy evening feasts adorn,

And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

**MOR'NING.** *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the morning

Desire the earl to see me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

She looks as clear

As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hol. vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

*Morning* by *morning* shall it pass over. *Jas. xxviii. 19.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryd.*

The twining jessamine and blushing rose,

With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose. *Prior.*

All the night they stem the liquid way,

And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**MORNING-GOWN.** *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

**MORNING-STAR.** *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

# MOR

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear

Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,

To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Qu.*

**MOROSE.** *adj.* [*moreus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; fullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and *morese*, the woman impertinent. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morese* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**MORO'SELY.** *adv.* [from *morese*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morese*ly positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**MORO'SENESS.** *n. f.* [from *morese*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *morese*ness. *Watt.*

**MORO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*morestitas*, Lat. from *morese*.] *Morose*ness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,

But entertain no *morese*ty, brothers, other

Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakespeare.*

Some *morese*ities

We must expect, since jealousy belongs

To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morese*ty of another. *Clarendon.*

**MORRIS.** *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *morisco*-dance.]

**MORRIS-DANCE.** *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *morisco*-dance.]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was